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gists themselves—one misses the name Zeller, and one is surprised to find Windelband, Höffding, and Erdmann relegated to a footnote. Such a work as Höffding's *History of Mediaeval and Modern Philosophy* should be especially useful in the making of briefer handbooks; his exposition of the theories of the mediaeval psychologists is most suggestive in tracing the connection of the mystics and empiricists with the post-Aristotelians. Fairbanks', *The First Philosophers of Greece*, and Ritter and Preller's, *Historia Philosophiae Graecae* are valuable source-books for the pre-Socratics. Dr. Baldwin dismisses Lucretius, *De rerum natura*, with the remark in a footnote (I, 84), "The great poem, *De rerum natura*, of the Roman poet Lucretius, presents in not too faithful form the philosophy of Epicurus." This statement is misleading; the poem is a most important textbook of Epicureanism; the reader should be directed to become acquainted with it at first hand or in translation; the influence of Lucretius upon Bruno, Gassendi, and Leibnitz should not be entirely overlooked.

While Dr. Baldwin's field is not ancient philosophy, his treatment of the three periods of Greek speculation is full enough for general purposes and should be of great service as a source of accurate information in brief compass. The titles of the three chapters, "Projectivism," "Subjectivism," "Objectivism," are admirable; the early Greek physicist projected himself into the greater cosmos in his search for truth; the Socratic looked within himself for the subjective truth; the Aristotelian seeks light from the objective realities about him.

The two volumes are almost equally divided between "ancient" and "modern" psychology; the cleavage being at John Locke. On the volume of modern psychology the classicist hesitates to pass judgment; beyond a doubt, however, one may see that the author is more at home in the later than in the earlier fields. The closing chapter is, as it should be, a helpful historical résumé, while the strongest chapter in the whole work is the one immediately preceding, in which the writer shows the bearing of the successive epochs in the history of psychology upon the progress of modern individual thought.

The books are well made and are attractive in form and appearance; the text is greatly enhanced by reproductions of portraits of renowned psychologists. The entire work is of a character which should make it very serviceable to all students of the development of thought, and it is well worthy a place in the *Argiletum* of the classical philologist.

HERBERT P. HOUGHTON

AMHERST COLLEGE

The Golden Asse of Apuleius, Adlington's Translation. With an Introduction by THOMAS SECCOMBE. New York: Mitchell Kennerley, 1913. \$4.00. (Edition limited to 1,150 copies.)

This handsome volume is a careful reprint of the first edition of Adlington's translation, "The xi Bookes of the Golden Asse, . . . Translated out

of Latine into Englishe by William Adlington. Imprinted at London in Fleetstreate, at the figure of the Oliphante, by Henty Wykes. Anno 1566." No pains have been spared to make the transcription accurate. The type is beautifully clear and the paper the best of heavy linen. The engraved title-page of the Amsterdam edition of 1624 is reproduced.

Adlington's translation has become a classic. Faulty and inaccurate, its quaintness and piquancy of expression give to Apuleius' wonderful tale a charm which no twentieth-century prose could have. It is quite beside the point to object that the original never had such a charm. But Adlington is a rare book to be found only in large libraries and the hoards of collectors. The present edition is intended to make it more accessible. It must be said, however, that an edition limited to 1,150 copies will accomplish very little in this way.

The rambling and ill-written introduction is not worthy of a place in this book.

LOUIS E. LORD

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Geisteswissenschaften Verlagsverzeichnis. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, October, 1913.

This is the new and complete catalogue of all the books published by B. G. Teubner. Founded by Benedict Gotthelf Teubner in February, 1811, this firm has long been one of the world's greatest publishing houses and notably devoted to the production of editions of the classics. It issues also scholarly works in great numbers on many other subjects, for example, philosophy, psychology, religion, and oriental philology.

Every instructor, in school or in college, can find in this catalogue the titles of many editions of the authors he is teaching and also of volumes of importance in connection with these authors. There are few extant works of the Greek and Latin writers, those of little fame as well as those of greatest renown, that do not appear, at least in text form, among the Teubner books. Moreover, much care is taken frequently to revise all of the editions in the light of the latest and best scholarship. We should note, too, that the prices of the Teubner editions are extremely reasonable. It is a pleasure to discover one thing the price of which has not been recently advanced!

The catalogue itself is a book of real interest and value.

M. N. W.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

The Verse of Greek Comedy. By JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE. New York: Macmillan, 1912. Pp. 479. \$4.00.

See article by Richard Wellington Husband, "The Old and the New in Metrics," in the present number of the *Journal*, p. 212.